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From the Quarterly Review.

Sleep.—A question has been raised how much sleep is required, and how long it is necessary to be in bed, for the purpose of rest and refreshment. Eight hours have been allotted for the laborer, and six for the scholar and gentleman. Very few gentlemen make the greater part of the class of the community inclined to double the period. The capacity for sleeping, like the capacity for eating and drinking, is to be increased by indulgence. Much depends upon habit. Some people can sleep when they will, and are as much refreshed with a short nap as with a long one. Seafaring people have this property from education. I have known persons who never indulge a second sleep. One gentleman who entertained a notion that a second nap was injurious, invariably got up as soon as he awoke, no matter how early the hour—winter or summer. Others again will sleep for four and twenty hours. The celebrated Quin had this faculty. What sort of morning is it, John. "Very wet, Sir." "Any mullet in market?" "No Sir." "Then, John, you may call me this time to-morrow." So saying he composed himself to sleep and got rid of the *ennui* of a dull day in the arms of Morpheus. One gentleman in the *Spectator* used to sleep by weight. "I allow myself one night with another, a quarter of a pound of sleep, within a few grains, more or less; and if upon my rising I find I have not consumed my whole quantity, I take out the rest in my chair." A lazy old woman used to apologize for lying in bed, by saying that "she lay in bed to contrive." Strange as this old woman's excuse was, it was an example followed by one of the most extraordinary geniuses of this country, viz. Bridley, of whom it is recorded, that when any great difficulty occurred in the execution of his works, having little or no assistance from books or the labors of other men, his resources lay within himself. In order, therefore, to be quiet, and uninterrupted, whilst he was in search of the necessary expedients, he generally retired to his bed, and has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he had obtained the object in view. He would then get up and execute his design without any drawing or model. There are different kinds of sleepers, as well as different kinds of sleep; some cannot sleep from home,—others cannot sleep at home; some can sleep on a board, and snore on a carpet: while others tumble and toss on a soft bed as if the down discomforted them. Some again cannot sleep in a noise; others cannot sleep out of it. A miller awakens the moment the mill stops; and a tradesman from Cheapside cannot sleep in the country, because "it is so plaguey quiet." Somnambulists, or sleep walkers, annually sleep with their eyes open, but without vision. Shakspeare, who may be considered very good medical authority, makes Lady Macbeth a somnambulist with her eyes open—"but their sense is shut." This is not always the case, however, and there is a singular exception, in the instance of Johannes Oporinus, a printer, who being employed one night in correcting the copy of a Greek book, fell asleep as he read, and yet ceased not to read, till he had finished not less than a whole page, of which, when he awoke, retained no recollection.

There are many curious histories of sleeping prodigies on record. The *Philosopical Transactions* have several; in one, a man slept from August till January. There is a case, read before a society of Physicians, in 1756, of Elizabeth Orvin, who began her sleeping fit in 1738, by a four day's nap, and for ten years afterwards, never slept less than 17 hours out of the four-and-twenty. Dr. Brady relates that some strange methods were resorted to, to rouse her—such as rubbing her back with honey, and in a hot day exposing her to a hive of bees, till her back was full of bumps; making a pin-cushion of her, and performing acupuncturation with pins and needles—flagellation and "other odd experiments," which the Doctor informs us that he thinks better "to pass over in silence," all of which might as well have been spared, for she was very sulky, and good for nothing, when she was awake. This sulkiness, however, should be noticed, as being connected with the complaint. Previously to this somnodent disease, many of the persons have become uneasy, sullen and surly. In all, the mind has evidently been affected; and in some, where there has been extreme abstinence, their working hours have been characterized by decided mental aberration. A lady in perfect health, twenty-three years of age, was asked by the parents of a friend to be present at a severe surgical operation. On consideration, it was thought wrong to expose her to such a scene, and the operation was postponed for a few hours.—She went to bed, however, with the imagination highly excited, and awoke in alarm, hearing, or thinking she heard, the shrieks of her friend under the agony of an operation. Convulsions and hysterics supervened, and on their subsiding, she went into a profound sleep, which continued sixty-three hours.—The most eminent of the faculty were then consulted, and she was cupped, which awoke her; but the convulsions returned, and she again went to sleep, and slept, with few intermissions, for a fortnight. For the next twelve months she remained perfectly well.—The irregular periods continued for ten or twelve years, the length of the sleeping fits being from thirty to forty hours, diminishing in duration as time went on, till she got well. Then arrived irritability, and total want of sleep for three months, which was succeeded by aberration of mind. This state continued about six months, when to the relief of her friends, her sleeping fits returned, and were very regular in their periods, both as to arrival and duration. Her usual time for sleeping was 48 hours. She would in the intermediate day be very well, till twelve at night, when she went to bed. Sometimes she would awake for a few minutes, take some warm fluid, which was always kept ready with a lamp; but found any effort to remain awake, unavailing; and the bare notion of attempting it gave her great horror.

Amongst the sleepy people of modern times, the case of Elizabeth Perkins, of Morley St. Peter, in Norfolk, should be noticed, as a case somewhat resembling that just alluded to. For a considerable time she was very regular in her times of waking, which was once in seven days, after which they became irregular and precarious, and though of a shorter duration, they were equally profound; and every attempt at keeping her awake, or waking her, was vain. Various experiments were tried; and an itinerant empiric, elated with the hope of rousing her from what he called "counterfeit sleep," blew into her nostrils the powder of white hellebore, being a very powerful sternutative; but the poor creature remained insensible to the inhumanity of the deed, which, instead of producing the boasted effect, excoriated the skin of her nose, lips and face.

Love, that has nothing but beauty to keep it in good health, is short-lived, and apt to have ague fits.

Description of the Saviour.—The following letter was taken from a manuscript in the possession of the present family of Killy, now in Lord Killy's library, which was taken from the original letter of Publius Lentullus, at Rome:

Letter of Publius Lentullus to the Senate of Rome concerning Jesus Christ.

It being the usual custom of the Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and people of such material things as happened in their provinces, in the days of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar. Publius Lentullus, President of Judea, wrote the following epistle to the Senate concerning our Saviour.

"There appeared in these our days, a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth, but his own disciples call him the son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases: a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the color of a chesnut fully ripe, plain to the ears, thence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarines; his forehead plain and very delicate; his face without a spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended; his beard thickish, in color like his hair, not very long but forked; his look innocent and mature; his eyes grey, clear and quick; in reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous and fair spoken; pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity; it cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; in proportion of body most excellent; his hands and arms most delectable to behold; in speaking very temperate, modest and wise; a man for his singular beauty surprising the children of men."

The following article is worthy of perusal. Its good sense we are assured will commend it to our female readers, who will do well to profit by the wholesome advice it contains.

From the Providence Evening Gazette.

Economy in a family.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen, or in the parlour, it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon, *waste*, cries more, like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor, under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can in the counting room or workshop. It is not the money *earned* that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposite of the fruits of his labor with his best friend—and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.

Cases of Fever and Ague being common at the present time, the annexed extract from Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia, may be deemed curious—though we doubt whether it will be tested:

"I visited Kerrund twice, in 1800 and 1810. The first time, the chief of that place, Heydayet Kooli Khan, saw one of the gentlemen of the mission lying in the tent ill of a quarter ague; he begged I would cure him and on being asked what was his remedy, said he would beat him with sticks till he was well. The invalid declined the experiment, at which the chief was not a little offended, and brought a number of his followers to swear that they had been recovered by his blows. When I last visited this place, Hedayet Khan was dead. He had left ten sons; the eldest, Mahomed Ali Khan, was chief of the tribe. I asked him if he had inherited his father's knowledge of Medicine.—'My practice,' he said, 'is equally successful. I tie them up by the heels when the cold fit is on, and bastinado them most severely, scolding them at the same time, so as to produce heat and terror, instead of a cold fit.' 'And you succeed?' 'Always.' 'Have you any patients but your own followers?' 'A few, those in the neighborhood who have any sense, send to me when they are ill of the ague.' Can any of your brothers cure fevers?' 'No, no!' replied he quickly; 'that is a gift or privilege confined exclusively to the head of the family.'

☞ LOOK LADIES!!! ☜

A communication from Dr. Warren, in the Medical Intelligencer, states a case of distortion of the ribs in a female. Dr. W. says—

"At what period of life the distortion in this girl occurred, I was unable to ascertain. I was led to suspect it to be brought on by girting her chest with the intention of improving her shape. It is well known that this practice is a frequent cause of Pleuralgia in young ladies. The pain thus caused is generally in the muscles.

I cannot omit the present opportunity of stating, that the same practice frequently causes a deep-seated, obstinate pain in the head, which no bleedings relieve for any length of time. The cause of this pain is the interruption of the blood through the descending aorta; in consequence of which it is thrown with unnatural force on the brain, and brings on a permanent derangement of the organ. The pain in the head, thus produced, has terminated in insanity, in three cases within my knowledge,—two of which have proved fatal."

From the New York Enquirer.

"It is now two months since Gen. Jackson went into the Presidential chair; and in that short period, his administration *has acquired more sterling popularity, from his purity, his firmness, his decision, and his mental energy and moral courage, than any former administration ever did in the same space of time.* The principles of reform avowed in his inaugural speech, were not the honied words of the moment—without meaning, and without purpose. They were the convictions of a pure patriotic mind, determined to perform his duty to the people, in spite of the malignity, abuse, and trickery, of all political factions. General Jackson is himself the Master Spirit that gives energy to the reformed system. He bends to no intrigue—he stoops to no expedients—he pursues with *singular singleness* of purpose his course of patriotism.

"The coalition papers attempt to raise a cry of proscription—but it is idle and futile. This is not *the weak, vacillating temporising cabinet that misruled the country for the last four years.* The SPIRIT infused into our domestic affairs, will give a new character to the nation, both at home and abroad. England, France, and the other cabinets of Europe, will now see that they have to deal with an administration conducted with *energy and decision*—guided by love of country—possessed of the confidence of the People, and armed at all points with integrity, honesty and talent. The character of General Jackson is developing *its richness, its magnanimity, its fearlessness, its energy, and its patriotism.* His military career, splendid and honorable as it was, *will be obscured by the glory of his civil virtues, and his civil Government.* The Democratic party have reason to be proud of their President."

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be navigable by the first of July. The deep cut on this Canal is said to be one of the greatest works of human skill and ingenuity in the world; the greatest perpendicular of which is upwards of seventy-six feet, the whole length four miles, and over the deepest part a bridge of one arch is thrown, with a span of two hundred and fifty feet!

An association has been formed at Tuscaloosa, for suppressing abuses in electioneering, each member pledging himself as follows:

"Whereas, the practice of electioneering is deemed by the undersigned extremely demoralizing, they mutually and solemnly pledge themselves to each other, and to the community at large, not to vote for any person, for any office in this county, who will ride over the county to electioneer, or who will treat with spirituous liquors or otherwise, to procure votes. And we further pledge ourselves to use all laudable means to prevent the election of any person or persons who will be guilty, either directly or indirectly, of any such immoral practices."

New England Character.—A writer in the N. York Morning Herald, in giving sketches of the character of the people of N. England, produces the following conversation as a genuine representation of it.

"But, neighbour Bond," said Jones, "it makes me mad to see them ruffled-shirt people there in Boston, with their white wristbands over their hands, walking by the market, so stately-like, as if they was afraid my breath would spoil their new broadcloth—Don't it raise your old Adam, neighbor Bond?"—"Not a bit man—not a bit. I often look over my shoulder at them, and laugh, as I say to myself: 'When a man has nothing to do, it must be a great comfort to him to think he is of so much consequence.' 'Well neighbor Bond, you are a happy man. For my part, I don't like to be lorded over.' Lorded over! Heaven help thee, man! we lord it over them! I should like to know what measure they can carry, if the honest yeomanry of the country have a mind to vote against them! The honest hard working men, who take a newspaper home and read it with candid minds in the bosom of industrious families—these are the men to save the nation, when the nation is in danger.

I am proud of my station, sir; and I'll try to use my power well. There are good folks among the rich as well as the poor. It makes a man neither better nor worse to be a gentleman, provided he has a taste for it. If the gentry, as you call 'em, vote for what is fair, I'll vote with them; and if they want to vote for any thing that will oppress the people, I guess they will find they an't of as much consequence as they think they are. Let the upstarts among 'em enjoy their fine clothes, as little Sammy does his rattle; and if they have a mind to take the trouble, let them tell forty lies a week to hide that their grand-father made leather breeches for a living. What do I care? Can't I know that I am the happiest of the two? An't I as free? And hav'nt I as much weight in the Government as they have? 'You talk like a book, Mr. Bond; but after all, I don't like to see their carriages and footmen rolling by my old hay cart.'

"Very like, very like, heighbor Jones; for Aunt Betty says, 'there is a great deal of human nature in man!'"

The following is another specimen of the New England character, given in a more ludicrous manner. Brother Jonathan had met an old acquaintance, and amidst much talk the following occurred:

"I got to be about five and forty and thought I'd get married you know, but after I got married my wife would'nt let me have no fourth proof, and she guessed she had; and she went down to the suttle and she brought up a decanter that held I guess as much as three pints: and I tuck it, and I shuck her, and she bore a bead I tell ye. And I said Patience? and she said what—now she's a willing criter, and always ready to hear what I have to say—and I asked her if she had'nt got any tumbler to give me, and she said she guessed she had. And she went down to the suttle, and she brought up a tumbler that held I guess as much as two pints. And I tuck it up and I shuck her again—and she bore a bead. And I turned out as much near upon't as four fingers—and I said Patience again and she said what—she's a willin criter—and I ask'd her if she had'nt got no water; and she said she guessed she had—but I told her I guessed it did'nt make no matter, for I did'nt see no where for nobody to put none—and I drink'd her down at one swig, and she went like ile. And when I got so I could speak, I said Patience? and she said what—and I told her if my mother had given me such milk as that, I'd have kept a stream of it running down my throat as big as the nose of a tea pot, a thousand years."

Insanity.—A correspondent of the American Sentinel (Philadelphia) furnishes a very interesting article on Dr. Burrow's Treatise on Insanity. That this malady is *hereditary*, in eight cases out of ten, we have no doubt, and these cases it is next to an impossibility to cure. *Accidental* insanity may, in many instances, yield to judicious medical treatment. The Monthly Review, in commenting upon Dr. Burrow's work, remarks that Dr. Knight denies the transmission of insanity in persons whose *predecessors* have been free from the disorder. It is a well ascertained and remarkable fact, that *hereditary* insanity is most common among the *highest* ranks of society, in consequence, it is supposed, of intermarriages being common among family relatives, and it has accordingly been found most prevalent where the system of clanship has been strictly preserved. In ancient Scottish families, where such intermarriages are frequent, *hereditary* insanity is *common*.

The correspondent of the Sentinel states, that a brave General of the Revolutionary army, used to express a wish to die suddenly, die without children, and die before he was fifty years old. His requests were granted—he fell fighting our battles, without issue, and before he was fifty years of age. The reasons he gave for his request were, that at the age of 50, some of his predecessors had been attacked with insanity. He wished no *children*, to run the chance of inheriting the malady, and he wished to die *suddenly*, for reasons equally obvious.

The French and English authors differ materially with respect to insanity, as caused by religion. In the *Bicetre*, at Paris, the average reports for six years give fifty five cases out of four hundred and nine of religious insanity—in *La Saltpetuere*, twenty out of five hundred and eight. The English, Dr. Knight states, that out of five hundred cases, only *one* was clearly ascertained to have been produced by religious or moral causes, and that he has uniformly found that devoteeism is an *effect* not a *cause* of derangement.

An Irishman, at an assize in Cork, was arraigned for felony, before Judge Monteny. He was asked who he would be tried by? 'By no one, by J——s,' says he. The jailer desired him to say, by God and his country. 'Upon my shoul I will not,' says Paddy, 'for I don't like it at all at all, my dear.' 'What's that you say, honest man?' says the Judge. 'See there now,' says the criminal, 'his lordship, long life to him, calls me an honest man, why should I plead guilty?' 'What do you say?' in an authoritative voice. 'I say, my lord, I won't be tried by God at all, for he knows all about the matter! But I will be tried by your lordship and my country.'

A noble Reply.—The eminent surgeon, Mr. Bodou, was one day sent for by Cardinal Du Brois, Prime Minister of France, to perform a very serious operation upon him. The Cardinal on seeing him enter the door, said to him, "you must not expect to treat me in the same rough manner as you treat your poor wretches at your hospital of the Hotel Dieu." "My Lord," replied M. Bodou, "every one of those miserable wretches, as your eminence is pleased to call them, is a prime minister in my eyes."

A shoemaker by the name of Hammer, lately *strapped* the *sole* from a brother *awl*, by the name of Smith in Lexington, Ken. Hammer had sufficient *understanding* to show his *heels;* and nothing has since been heard of him.

The Kennebec Journal, Augusta, states, that fortunately for the world, the proper use of N. E. Rum has been discovered at last; and that is, to kill lice upon calves!

A hint for parents.—A little girl, six years of age, belonging to our Sunday-school, was repeating the fifth commandment. Her teacher endeavored to explain to her in what manner she was to honor her parents. "You must honor your parents by *obeying* them," said the teacher. "O ma'am," exclaimed the little girl, "I cannot keep *that* commandment." "Why not so?" "Why, ma'am, when my mother tells me to do *one* thing, my father tells me to do another. Now just before I came here, (it was on a private visit to her teacher, and on a week day,) my mother told me to stay up stairs and learn my lesson, and my father told me to come down and play—now how *could* I obey them both? No, no, (closing her little hands, as if in despair,) no, no, ma'am, it is impossible for me ever to keep *that* commandment."

American S. S. Magazine.

Good Reasoning.—The Alabama Journal, of the 24th ult. says, "We publish but a half sheet this week. We do it because we have no paper; we have no paper, because we have no money; we have no money because those who are indebted to us do not pay us, and those who are indebted to us do not pay us, because, the Lord only knows why."

A pattern for wives.—Patrick Mactwig was charged before a London magistrate, with having thrown Mrs. Mactwig out of the window. The wife herself was the first to defend him. "He was pretty fresh, and I was very drunk. I knowed I deserved a *bating*, so I jumped out of the window sooner than he should give it to me."

Lebanon, (Ohio) April 23.

Squirrel Hunt.—We are informed by a friend, that on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. in Washington Township, in this County, sixteen persons killed *six thousand one hundred and two Squirrels!*

The Sun a body of Ice.—Many opinions have been formed concerning the sun, which philosophers have sometimes ridiculed, and sometimes seriously refuted. But of all the paradoxical assertions respecting that luminary, none equals Mr. Palmer's, for that gentleman positively asserts it to be a body of ice! The following is the title of Mr. Palmer's book: "A Treatise on the sublime science of Heliography, satisfactorily demonstrating (!) our great orb of light, the Sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of ice. By Charles Palmer, Gent." 8vo. 1799.

Lord Nelson's Letter.—"I was with Lord Nelson at Copenhagen," says General Stewart, "when he wrote the note to the Crown Prince of Denmark proposing terms of arrangement. A cannon-ball struck off the head of the boy who was crossing the cabin with a light to seal it. 'Bring another candle,' said his Lordship. I observed that I thought it might be very well sent as it was, for it would not be expected that the usual forms could be observed at such a moment. 'That is the very thing I should wish to avoid, colonel,' replied he; 'for if the least appearance of precipitation were perceptible in the manner of sending this note it might spoil all.' Another candle being now brought, his Lordship sealed the letter, carefully enclosed in an envelope, with a seal bearing his coat of arms, coronet, &c., and delivered it to the officer in waiting to receive it." The moment is reported to have been a critical one, and this note is stated to have determined the event.

Merchants' Accounts.—Merchants' accounts, though a science not likely to help a gentleman to get an estate, yet possibly there is not any thing of more use and efficacy, to make him preserve the estate he has. It is seldom observed, that he who keeps an account of his income and expenses, and thereby has constantly under his view the course of his domestic affairs, lets them run to ruin. And I doubt not but many a man gets behind hand before he is aware, or runs farther on, when he is once in, for want of this care, or the skill to do it. I would therefore advise all gentlemen to learn perfectly merchants' accounts, and not to think it is a skill that belongs not to them, because it has received its name, and has been chiefly practised by men of trafic.—*Locke.*

Consolation.—In Sir Malcolm's History of Persia, we read, amongst the traditions concerning the death of Alexander the Great, as follows:—"He wrote to his mother, saying he should shortly quit this earth, and pass to the regions of the dead. He said that the alms given on his death should be bestowed on such as had never seen the miseries of this world, and had never lost those who were dear to them. In conformity to his will, his mother sought, but in vain, for such persons; all had tasted the woes and griefs of life; all had lost those whom they loved. She found in this a consolation, as her son had intended, for her great loss. She saw that her own was the common lot of humanity."

"Without the slightest design of quizzing," the Fredericksburg Arena states, upon good authority, that a child was born in King George county, Va. last week, who had *five well grown teeth.*

Matrimonial Journal.—A gentleman lately took the following meterological journal of his wife's temper:—*Monday*, rather cloudy; in the afternoon rainy.—*Tuesday*, vaporish, brightened up a little at night.—*Wednesday*, changeable, gloomy, inclined to rain.—*Thursday*, high wind, and some peals of thunder.—*Friday*, fair in the morning; variable till the afternoon, cloudy all night.—*Saturday*, a gentle breeze, hazy, a thick fog, and a few flashes of lightning.

Hume.—David Hume observed that all the devout persons he had ever met with were melancholy. On this Bishop Horne in the first place, it is most likely that he saw very few, his friends and acquaintances being of another sort; and secondly, the sight of him would make a devout man look serious at any time.

Public Executions are prohibited in the state of New York after the 1st of January next. We hope the time is nigh at hand when such shall be the law in all the states. We cannot but think that these solemn enforcements of the law will be attended with better effect, when executed in private, apart from the parade and excitement always attending public executions.—*Recorder.*

In *Jackson, Tenn. April* 15, the price of Bacon was 10 to 12½, butter 12, corn 40 to 45, flour 8 to 10, corn meal 75 cents to $1 per bushel! A *cheap* country, forsooth! Morth Carolina bank bills, 12 to 20 per cent. discount.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing
Neatly executed at this office.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 11.

By the Packet ship Caledonia, Captain Rogers, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received our papers from that place to the 4th of April, from London to the 3d, and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 2d of April.

The Catholic bill was brought before the House of Lords on the 2d as the order of the day. A very great crowd was drawn together to hear the debates, and the space around the throne was occupied by Ladies and members of the House of Commons. At a quarter before 7 Lord Wellington moved the second reading of the bill, with a speech. He declared that he believed a very extensive organization prevailed in Ireland, for purposes of mischief, in support of which he alluded to late events. The law and the means of government, he said, were insufficient, and an appeal was made to parliament. But parliament would not improve the state of Ireland, unless by concession or force—and the latter means civil war. "My Lords, I am one of those who probably have passed a larger period of their lives in war than most men, and probably in civil war, and I must say, if I could avoid, by any sacrifices whatever, even one month of civil war—(hear)—in that country to which I was attached, I would sacrifice my life to do it—(cheers,)—because I say that there is nothing that destroys and prevents prosperity so much as civil war. The hand of man is raised against his brother, against his neighbor, —the son against his father—the servant against his master—and that home which was once his delight becomes confusion and destitution."

The Archbishop of Canterbury followed his Grace, and opposed the measure.

The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Somers, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Viscount Wicklow spoke in favor of the bill; and the primate of Ireland, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Winchilsea, Earl Harewood, the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Enniskillen, against it, when an adjournment closed the debate.

Lords Redesdale and Kenyon had entered a protest on the Journals of the House of Lords condemning the haste with which the Catholic Bill was urged on by the Ministry.

The London Morning Herald of 3d April says, "The Catholic Question is still the order of the day in the city—nothing is thought of—nothing is talked of but this eternal question." The London papers too contain little else.

The crowds around the house of lords on the second of April, were immense, every cranny to the house was crowded. So great has been the excitement even among the fashionables, on this great question, that it is said, that there had not been one fourth of the number of parties given this season that had been given last year.

In the House of Commons, just before the final division on the Catholic Relief bill an old sailor thus spoke:

Sir J. Yorke said, Sir, I propose that this debate be now concluded with a parliamentary toast, which is, "May the sister kingdoms be now united, and ever after live like two brothers." (Immense laughter and cheers.)

The preparations for the approaching campaign between the Russians and Turks, are going on with rapidity and vigor on both sides.

It is reported at Berlin, that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will be there during the summer.

By accounts from Rome, the election of Cardinal Castiglione to the Papal Chair seems probable.

Letters from Constantinople, dated Feb. 25th, state that the new Grand Vizier had not yet arrived at Choumla. No new military operations had transpired. The chief attention of the government was directed to obtaining corn to supply the capital and the army. One of the measures adopted, is the sending away a large number of Jews who settled in the capital, and cannot give a sasisfactory account of their means of subsistence.

Prussia has at length determined to recognize the South American Republics. "The interests of trade and navigation," says an article from Berlin in the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 25th ult., "will not allow of delaying the measure till their recognition by the mother country, which will certainly take place at some future time. Consuls for Mexico and Colombia will be immediately appointed."—*Courier, April* 1.

From the Courier of April 2.

It is supposed that, as M. de la Ferronaye's health is not likely to be so effectually re-established as to enable him to resume speedily the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Chateaubriand will be appointed from Rome, and appointed to that important office—important at all times, but more particularly so at the present moment. No man will deny that M. de Chateaubriand possesses the qualities which will enable him to discharge the duties of it with advantage to the State, and with honor to himself.

A female monster named *Hebner*, was executed in London on the 13th ult. for the murder, by starvation and ill usage, of a female apprentice aged 8 or 9 years. The detail of the treatment to which this woman and her daughter subjected their apprentices (who were bound to them from poor houses) is to the last degree revolting. Her execution was hailed with exultation by an innumerable multitude, chiefly women.

London, April 2d, Evening.

The average of wheat is again lower, and the duty has risen 3s. being now 16s. 8d. the quarter. This will not, it is is understood, altogether check importation, as the prices in the north of Europe, in consequence of the reaction here, have fallen still more considerably. The duty now payable, are, on Wheat, 16s. 8d.; Barley, 13 10d.; Oats, 13s. 9d.; Rye, 12s. 6d.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, May 13.

The Canada from Liverpool, brings us London papers to the 16th ultimo, and their contents are of more than ordinary interest. They announce, that the Catholic emancipation bill had become a law—the actual opening of the campaign between the Turk and Russian—the election of a new Pope—the withdrawal by the King of France of two important and liberal laws, which he had proposed to the Chamber of deputies—the destruction of several towns in Spain by an earthquake—and finally, great distress in England in all branches of manufactures. Extracts on all these heads will be found below.

The Catholic emancipation bill, after the speech of Lord Eldon which will be found among the extracts, and which may be looked upon as his valedictory to public life, was carried by the triumphant majority in the Peers of 104. Ten bishops out of twenty-eight voted for it. The two English Archbishops, Canterbury and York, and one Irish Archbishop, (the only one who voted either personally or by proxy) Armagh, were in the minority. The assent of the King was unhesitatingly given to the bill, and the announcement in the House of Commons of that event, was received with unbounded cheers. The bill disfranchising the Irish 40 shilling freeholders had also become a law. On its second reading, the Duke of Wellington, after stating the flagrant abuses to which the subdivision of lease-holds, in order to constitute small freeholds, had led, gave this statement of the character and number of those freeholders who were by law required to be registered:

I will read a statement respecting those who have been recently registered in Ireland, and from that statement you may convince yourselves of the truth of what I say. In the county of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, there were registered, since 1822, 6,126 forty shilling freeholders; of whom 1,798 could not write their names. In the county of Armagh, since the same period, there have been registered 8,813 forty shilling freeholders, and of these 3,590 could not write their names. In the following counties, the proportion of freeholders registered since 1822, who could not write their names, has somewhat varied from those in the counties I have already mentioned. In the county of Clare, the numbers registered were 10,753, of whom 3,853 could not write their names. In the county of Limerick, 4,632 have been registered, and those who could not write their names amounted to 3,336. In the county of Mayo, 21,672 freeholders have been registered, and of that number 19,205—(A Laugh)—could not write their names; and in Waterford 5,335 have been registered, and 3,420 of that number could not write their names.

We can hardly conceive a much more cogent argument for divesting such persons of any privilege to interfere in elections. Earl Winchelsea, however, whose anti-Catholicism has, from a vehement tory, converted him into a radical reformer, declared that he thought a capacity to read and write not at all necessary to enable men to judge of religious and political questions; and insisted particularly, that as not one in ten of the Barons who extorted the *Magna Charta* from King John, could sign his name, such incapacity could not now be deemed a political disqualification. He declared, however, that the Constitution was destroyed—and, alluding to recent measures, said—

"Then is the Constitution so altered—the people so disqualified—that it is time to carry it back to its original principles; and till it is carried back I will not again enter these walls. I will not take part in legislation till the Constitution is again altered and restored. (Hear, hear, hear, and laughter.)

The noble peer then went into various schemes of reforming the House of Peers, one of which, to deprive the lords spiritual of a seat in that house, he thus enforced:—

"Another view which I take—which I know will not be acceptable to the Right Reverend Bench of Bishops, is that, with all these reforms, they should no longer hold seats in this house. (Hear, hear, order, order, loud laughter.) I know this will not be approved of, but whatever difference of opinion there may be on this subject, I must say that, consistently with the real interests of religion, with the best interests of Christianity, it would be a great deal better if the Right Reverend Prelates had not seats in the House; they would then have more weight and more influence in the country, and would be more useful by not being suspected of being connected with any party. I call God to witness that I am conscientiously in earnest—that I esteem and cherish the principles of that Church, the religion of which I profess, and which does, I think, teach the true doctrines of Christianity, and which was part of the institutions of the country; but now I ask Right Rev. Prelates, if the established religion is any longer connected with the institutions of the country? if there is one test of its connexion? If any individual whatever holding office must necessarily be a member of the established church? I say there is no longer any test—there is no longer any such connexion—and the religion of the Right Rev. Prelates is no longer part of the State."

In the course of this same debate, *Lord Holland*, who supported the bill, thus spoke of the condition of the Irish voters whom it is to disfranchise:—

The effect of the vicious laws to which you have and the peasantry state of that the lords of the soil are masters and serfs or slaves, and that the slaves have on some occasions lately ventured to encounter the risk of ruin and punishment on account of their religion. But the motive was not merely religious, but political also. It was never intended by the Constitution that one man should, by an overwhelming and overweening weight of property, so far command another as to be able to treat him like a slave, and, as such, make use of him for the basest and most odious politicial objects. This, my Lords, is what I feel on this part of the subject. Look, my Lords, at the evidence of Arch-deacon Trench. I have seen, he says, herds of voters driven to the poll like cattle, by a man with a large whip in his hand, riding on a mule. I asked him whether he saw the man use the whip in beating the voters? He replied, I did not see the man use the whip in that way. I then asked how he knew that the whip was intended for the voters and not for the mule? to which he replied, that the whip was of such a kind, so large and so long, that the mule could not be struck with it, but that the voters might. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was ordered to a third reading, with only 17 dissentient voices, and had subsequently passed and received the Royal assent.

Of the renewal of hostilities between Russia and the Porte, there are positive accounts. The Russians are bending their efforts to dispossess the Turks of their strong post on the Danube Rudschuck, of which Giorgova is the key; and of Silistria. The Porte is making corresponding efforts.

It was expected, says the Courier of 10th, that the Porte would have at least 300,000 men in the field, Europeans and Asiatics, but the exact time at which the new Gd. Vizer would be able to put himself at the head of the army was not known, as notwithstanding the large sums sent him from the treasury, he had not yet had it in his power to satisfy the demands of the Albanians for their arrears of pay, and could not leave that part of the country without incurring the danger of a general insurrection. Numbers of ships had been built or repaired, so as to form a powerful armament if good sailors could be procured. But in the absence of the Greeks, by whom the Ottoman fleets used mainly to be manned, it was impossible to provide efficient crews.

The proceeding of the King of France in withdrawing from the Chamber the laws giving to the nation the right of electing its municipal officers, and the councils-general of the departments, seems to have been occasioned by the unwise pertinacity of the *cote gauche* or liberal side of the Chamber, who insisted upon making this concession, which, in any shape, was an immense advance in the path of liberality—too democratic; and so disgusted and alarmed the court. The committee to whom the projects of these laws were referred in the Chamber, reported amendments, which the ministers declared they could not advise the King to accept. In vain did the *Journal des Debats*, which holds an intermediate place between the ultras of both sides, conjure the partizans of liberality to accept what the crown offered, and wait other opportunities of proposing any amendments that might be found necessary; the *liberals* insisted, and the *cote droit* refusing to vote at all upon projects that they considered subversive of the monarchy, the ministers were left in a minority: thereupon, M. de Martignac, and M. de Portalis, two of the ministers, immediately left the Chamber in great agitation, and returned in half an hour with the following ordinance:—

"*Ordinance of the King.*—Charles, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre. We have ordered and order as follws:—

"The two projects of law relative to the organization of the Communial Administration, and the organization of Districts and Departments, presented in our name to the Chamber of Deputies in the sitting of the 9th February, are withdrawn.

"Our Minister, Secretary of State, for the Department of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

"Given at the Chateau of the Tuilleries, April 8, 1829. CHARLES."

This sudden step disconcerted extremely the left side; the King and ultra royalists, on the contrary, looked upon it as obviating the necessity of passing laws, which, the monarch is said most reluctantly to have proposed. No change of ministers, however, was anticipated, though the report seemed to gain ground that M. de Chateaubriand would take the pertefeuille, now in abeyance, of *M. de la Ferronaye.*

The election of the Cardinal Castiglione as Pope, is claimed as a success for France.

The French papers inform us that the election of the Conclave has fallen upon Cardinal Castiglione, who was declared Pope on the 31st of March. "The quality of advanced age has had, as usual, considerable influence with the electors, who are generally anxious that the Pontifical Chair should not remain full too long. Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglione, or according to the name which he has assumed, Pope Pius VIII., is 69 years of age, having been born at Cingeli on the 30th March, 1761, and has been a Member of the Sacred College since 1816. It was he, who, as Chief of the order of Bishops, in the Conclave, was commissioned to reply to the Viscount Chateaubriand's late address to the Conclave.

The grain market remains in pretty much the same state—the duty was still 16‖8 per quarter.

The Right Hon. R. Gordon, brother of Lord Arberdeen and recen ly British minister in Spain, is appointed ambassador to the Ottoman Porte.

The following was the state of the votes on the final passage of the Bill for Catholic Emancipation:

Contents—Present	149	
Proxies	64	
		—213
Non-Contents—Present	76	
Proxies	33	
		—109
Majority in favor of the Bill		104

The Bill was then read a third time and passed amidst great cheering.

General and deep distress in trade and commerce.—In our last paper we examined into the distress which prevailed amongst the several leading manufactures of the country, and endeavored to trace it up to its causes. We showed that a state of embarrassment and stagnation every where existed, without parallel almost in the history of our trade and commerce.—This state of depression and suffering not only continues but increases. Whence has it originated? It has come upon us, like an armed man, suddenly. It has overtaken us, notwithstanding the repeated promises of the advocates of Free Trade; notwithstanding the ports have been open for many months, and unlimited imports of grain from Northern and Eastern ports have been allowed, notwithstanding the present Ministers profess to be acting on the principle and theory of Mr. Huskisson.

Since our last remarks, the usual quarterly accounts have been published, and we observe with sorrow, that they exhibit a most lamentable deficiency in the revenue. The apparent deficit is five hundred thousand pounds; but the actual deficit we suspect will be much more.

In the Customs, the great toll gate of our foreign commerce, the falling off is two hundred and eighty thousand pounds. This deficiency is the more extraordinary, when we consider that our ports have been open, and are still open, for the admission of foreign grain, on which a duty of nearly one hundred thousand pounds has been collected within the last three months.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, of April* 12.

The campaign in the East may be considered as having commenced about the end of February, tho' the operations undertaken displayed more activity than magnitude. According to accounts from Odessa, published in the Paris Journals of Tuesday, the Russians had effected another landing beyond Bourgas, at a place called Archiali, and had destroyed the Turkish batteries and magazines which it contained. This fresh attack, following so close upon the capture of Sissipoli in the same quarter, had excited alarm upon the whole coast, and it was feared that, availing themselves of their superiority in the black sea, the Russians might venture to present themselves before Constantinople as soon as the season would permit ships of the line to navigate safely. It appears that the Turks were equally anxious to begin hostilities as their antagonists, but not equally active. They had made preparation to carry Varna by a *coup-de-main*, but the Governor of Varna, Gen. Roth, was informed of their intention, and anticipated it by marching out and surprising their camp. A sanguinary action followed; but, though many brave men perished on both sides, nothing more decisive than the relief of Varna from the danger of an attack took place.

The intelligence from Greece, given in these papers, states that the Turks had been again expelled from Lividia, after a sanguinary battle with the army of Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti. General Church in a very boastful despatch, announces that the Castle of Vonitza had surrendered to his arms. Admiral Malcolm is said to have sent a ship of the Line to Naples, to convey the English and French Ambassadors back to Constantinople, or to any other place where it should be determined that the negociations should be held.

St. Petersburg, March 27.

ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN PERSIA.—Letters from Teheran inform us of a horrible catastrophe which took place in that city on the 31st January, (12th February,) in consequence of a violent quarrel between the suite of M. Gribojedoff, our minister at that court, and some of the populace.—Some idlers having assembled before the minister's house during the quarrel, thought fit to take part in it, and some of them having been soon killed, an immense crowd hastened from the bazaar to avenge their countrymen, forced the gate of the hotel, and in spite of the resistance of our cossacks, and of the Persian Guards, four of whom were killed, succeeded in penetrating to the inner apartments, where all that came in their way was sacrificed to their rage. In vain the Schah himself, accompanied by his son Selon Sultan, Governor General of Teheran, came with a considerable force to check and disperse the rioters. It was too late—M. Gribojedoff and his suite had already fallen victims to the rage of the assassins. Only M. Melzoff, the first Secretary of Legation, and three other persons escaped the carnage.

The Schah Abbas Mirza, and the whole court are in the greatest consternation, the latter has gone into mourning for eight days. Eager to give us all the satisfaction which we have a right to demand, he intends to send his eldest son with the Caimacan to General Paskewitsch, to communicate to him all the particulars and explanations which the general-in-chief may desire respecting this dreadful event.

Earthquake in Spain.—Letters from Spain are full of details of the effects of a late Earthquake. The towns of Guardamar, Torrevieja, Almoradi, and Los Dolores, have been entirely ruined. Four hundred and seventy bodies had been dug out of the ruins of Almeradi. Mineral springs have been removed to the distance of six miles from the place where their sources originally were. The river Segura which flowed through the city of Murcia, has changed its course and its mouth. Four great craters are opened at Benejuzar, and emit lava and infectious exhalations. Two other craters, opened at the place where Torreviejo was built, pour forth torrents of fœtid water.

A letter from Madrid of the 30th ult. gives the following summary of the damage and loss of life sustained by the late dreadful convulsions of nature:—"Murcia, capital of the province—not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The bridges of Segura, which unites the two parts of the city, have suffered materially. Several houses have been ruined, and a great number of persons perished. Carthagena—The quarter of Serrata has been ruined. Saint Fulgencia has disappeared. Rojales, La Granja, Cox, San Miguel, Callosa, and several other cities and villages, have suffered a great deal of injury. La Mata is a heap of ruins; the earthquake has dried up two salt lakes. Torre Vejo—Not a single house is standing, the number of killed and wounded is very great. Oriheula—Some edifices have fallen; the number of deaths here is but seven: the whole population is in the fields. Guardamar is no longer in existence; two wind-mills only are standing, the village having entirely disappeared. Maajda, and several other villages in the vicinity, have sustained great injury. Raful—This village has been destroyed; the number killed and wounded is immense. Aix-Garres—Several houses have tumbled; and a mountain near the town has rolled away, and several individuals have perished. Benejuzar—The greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 250. Almoravi—Not a single house or edifice remaining on this foundation. Already 400 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins, besides a large number of wounded. The earthquake of the 21st was accompanied by a tremendous noise. Travellers observed, at the moment of the shock, a column of fire proceeding from the eastern coast of Murcia. Nor have the shocks ceased ever since the 12th in that province, and further evils are expected."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, April 4.

The sales of Cotton this week have been about 8200 bags. Bowed, Alabama, &c. 5¼d. a 6¼d. per lb., the market heavy.

Liverpool, 16th April, 1829.

There has been a fair steady demand for Cotton this week, and the sales of all descriptions amount to 10,470 bales.

The recent heavy arrivals are beginning to be brought forward, and consumers have endeavoured to make purchases at lower prices than those of last week, but in this they have not succeeded to any extent, and holders evince considerable firmness thus far.

The Grain market continues extremely dull, and lower prices accepted for Wheat; for Flour and Indian Corn the demand is very partial; the Continental markets have not been affected by the late fall in bread stuffs here. Tobacco—the business has been very trifling, but at former prices, and with reference to quotations at foot.

The import of the week is 57,678 bales—47,080 from the United States.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—We have just received some interesting particulars respecting this great work: for truly great it is, in the end which it proposes, the means which are provided for its attainment, and the plan of the Canal itself.

Forty-six miles, distributed into ninety-two sections, have been placed under contract. Upon this line, about eighteen hundred laborers, masons, and stone cutters, are employed. The wages of the first vary from 10 to 13 dollars per month, the last earn from $2 to $2 50 per day. Not a death, except one, and that by accident and carelessness, has occurred upon the canal since the work was begun, which was in August last. Four thousand additional hands might now find employment on it, provision having been made for the expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars per month in its construction.

At the Great Falls of the Potomac, and especially on the 12th section of the canal, let to Mr. George Ketchum, of New York, a most interesting spectacle is daily presented.

The hill, along the face of which the canal extends, is blasted by kegs of powder used at a blast, separating immense masses. The stone is lifted from the quarry by a crane worked by horses—it is run along to where it is needed, upon wooden rails, and laid in a perpendicular wall of fifty feet elevation by the same power, guided, indeed, by human ingenuity, which is no where in this case as conspicuously displayed as here.—*Nat. Int.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

U. S. Bank Notes.—We copy the following paragraph from the Richmond Compiler of Thursday: "As the notes of the Bank of the United States, payable at the offices [illegible] of this place, are not received at their offices in Richmond, they are not current here but at a discount. This notice is given for the benefit of the Southern dealers, who usually bring such paper into Virginia."

This determination of the U. S. Bank, in Richmond, which doubtless has its cue from the mother bank, has made its appearance at a very opportune period. The question of renewing its charter, is already agitated; and if we are to judge from what appears in the newspapers, a powerful opposition will be made to its renewal. A few such evidences of its *shaving* disposition, as is noticed above, will complete the downfall of an institution which has never been wielded for any beneficial purpose, but has operated to the detriment of the whole community. Unconstitutional in its enactment, it has been felt only as a scourge, and its dissolution will be hailed with gladness by the American people.

Petersburg Old Dominion.

An attempt is about to be seriously made to organize the Company, authorized by Acts of the Legislature of Maryland, and of Congress, for making *a Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington.* It is supposed that it will be so arranged as to intersect the Baltimore and Frederick Rail Road at some distance from the city of Baltimore; so that part only of the line between this place and Baltimore will have to be actually made.

Nat. Int.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Final Result.

IN LAST CONGRESS.	NOW ELECTED.
Mark Alexander	The same
Robert Allen	The same
William S. Archer	The same
William Armstrong	The same
John S. Barbour	The same
Philip B. Barbour	The same
Burwell Bassett	Richard Coke, Jr.
Nath. H. Claiborne	The same
Thomas Davenport	The same
John Floyd	Robert B. Craig
Isaac Leffler	Philip Doddridge
Lewis Maxwell	The same
Charles F. Mercer	The same
William McCoy	The same
Thomas Newton	The same
John Randolph	J. T. Boulding
Wm. C. Rives	The same
John Roane	The same
Alexander Smyth	The same
Andrew Stevenson	The same
John Taliaferro	The same
James Trezvant	The same

Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) May 8.

Destructive Hail Storm.—We have never witnessed a more furious and destructive storm of hail, wind and rain, than the one by which Tuscaloosa was visited on last Saturday evening. Indeed, we have conversed with many, young and old, and all concur in saying they never, before, in this or any other country, by land, or sea, beheld the like. If the earth with all the heavenly bodies was swung loose from its orbit, the elements could not exhibit more fury, violence and commotion. Night had not come on, and yet it was impossible to see half way across the street. It may be truly said, "the wind roared and the torrents tumbled from the hills." The hail stones were not so large as some we have heard described, but the quantity that fell in twenty minutes is unprecedented. The ground was covered with hail in an average depth of four inches; and in places it was drifted together in large bodies, from seven to nine feet deep. It came first from the north, but veered round with great rapidity to the east and south, destroying every thing before it. On the north side of Mr. Ewing's tavern not a pane of glass, nor even a piece as large as a dollar was left in the sash; the damage done to the southeastern part of the building was little less. Mr. Ewing's loss however, was not more complete than that of his neighbors. All tender vegetation within the range of the storm was destroyed. The forest is disrobed of its verdure, and the ground is as thickly covered with green leaves as in autumn it is with the yellow. The trees of the orchard have lost their fruit, their leaves and even their smaller boughs. In the fields and gardens, every thing that had peeped above the surface has been beaten into the earth. The injury to wheat crops, &c. is irreparable.

The extent of the hail storm, has not, we understand, been very wide, having been as bad or worse here than elsewhere; though the wind has done extensive injury in prostrating the timber and fences.

Intelligencer.

Rather Fishy again.—The Cheraw Radicali describing a boat launch at that place last week, mentioned that a tremendous piece of gold, weighing about one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, worth $35,000; and somewhat in the shape of a man, was placed on board the boat for the gratification of the Spectators. That said lump of Gold (Gould?) was taken from a mine in Montgomery county, &c. &c.

We believe we should have forgotten this abominable lump but for the Charleston Courier. That paper brought it to our minds this morning, by having copied the paragraph. The story may be all true, and intended for ought we know, by the Radical writer, for literal and sober history—to be copied as such into other papers; but if we mistake not, our friend Guinemetz of the Planter's Hotel in Cheraw, (whom may that infernal gout most speedily evacuate,) owns this same lump, and the worst wis we have for him is, that he could realize from it one half the thirty-five thousand dollars aforesaid. It is more than we would give, even were it perfectly convenient to raise the wind, which at this present writing it is not—albiet *Gould* is an excellent servant and a very tolerable fidler.—*Camden Journal.*

Columbia, S. C. May 16.

His honor Judge Collock, on Monday last, passed sentence of death on Shadrach Jacobs, who was convicted at last Fairfield Court, for the murder of Andrew Feaster, and who had appealed for a new taial. His case was argued last week in the Appeal Court, now sitting in this place, and a new trial was refused.—The murder was committed in Fairfield district, on the 5th of February, 1808; and Jacobs was apprehended soon afterwards, and committed to the gaol of Fairfield district, from whence he soon made his escape, and fled to the west, perhaps to Florida, where he continued to reside in safety until lately, when he was discovered, and brought back, stood his trial, and was convicted. He is to be executed, according to his sentence, on the 19th of June, in Fairfield district.—*State Gazette.*

Most of our readers, of course, remember the excuse made by Alexander the Great, for not contending at the Olympic games. A writer in the Charleston Courier has discovered that the Macedonian madman had no wish to meet kings in competition at a foot race; but that his *sole* objection to running, was the existence of sundry corns upon his toes. The idea is worth an argument; and we dare say that some half corned antiquarian would make a pretty disputation upon so tender a subject.—*U. S. Gazette.*

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Nat. Int.

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Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) May 8.
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nce he soon made his escape,
erhaps to Florida, where he
safety until lately, when he
rought back, stood his trial,
e is to be executed, accord-
the 19th of June, in Fairfield

of course, remember the ex-
er the Great, for not contend-
es. A writer in the Charles-
vered that the Macedonian
o meet kings in competition at
sole objection to running, was
ump, and the worst wish we
y corns upon his toes. The
nt; and we dare say that some
would make a pretty dispu
subject.—*U. S. Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21, 1829.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Supreme Court Judge.—It will be seen from the following Correspondence, which we have been permitted to copy from Governor Owen's Letter Book, that John D. Toomer, Esquire of Eayetteville, has accepted the appointment of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, unanimously conferred on him by the Executive Council;

Raleigh, May 8, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR, The Council of State have unanimously elected you to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of the late *Chief Justice Taylor*. This event was, of course, not anticipated by you, as no one was authorised, either by yourself or your friends, to place your name before that body—nor was it done: but after several ineffectual ballotings between the candidates, the Council with one accord, made a communication to the Executive, proposing to fill the vacancy by granting to you the temporary Commission; and I trust it is not necessary to assure you, how much pleasure it afforded that Department of the Government to carry their wishes into execution. And permit me, among your many friends, to congratulate you on this distinction, which your well established character so richly merits, and to express a wish that you will accept the Commission at the hands of the Council, not entertaining a doubt but that it will be confirmed by the next Legislature.

I have the honor to be with the highest regard, your obed't serv't and friend. JOHN OWEN.

JOHN D. TOOMER, Esq.

Fayetteville, May 11, 1829.

His Excellency JOHN OWEN:

My Dear Sir—I received, this morning, a Commission signed by you, as Governor, &c. issued in pursuance of the recommendation of the Council of State, authorising me to act as Judge of the Supreme Court, until the end of the next Session of the General Assembly. It is unnecessary to say *to you*, that the appointment was not anticipated by me. I have, always, been attached to private life; I have neither sought nor expected office; but such a call cannot be declined. I therefore, make known to you the acceptance of the appointment.

The only regret I feel on this occasion, is, that my appointment has excluded from the service of the country, at least temporarily, greater talents, more learning, and higher virtue; but vanity suggests, that none can boast more devotion to the public good.

Accompanying the Commission, I received the kind and complimentary letter, in which you were pleased to communicate, in very flattering terms, the result of the deliberations of the Council; for these complimentary remarks, I am indebted not to any merit of mine, but to your generous friendship and indulgent partiality.

Accept the homage of my high respect, and the assurances of my warm esteem, and believe me your ob't serv't. JOHN D. TOOMER.

Raleigh, May 19.

Internal Improvements.—At a special meeting of the Board for Internal Improvement held in this city last week, at which all the members were present, Governor Owen laid before the Board a letter which he had received from the Secretary of War proposing, as it had been intimated to the Department that this State had already in its employment an Engineer engaged in improving the Navigation of Cape Fear River, should the course be approved of by the Governor, to place the expenditure of the appropriation of $20,000 made by Congress at its late session for improving the navigation of said River between the town of Wilmington and its mouth, under the direction of the Agents of the State; and should the views of the Department be approved, the Report and Maps and Surveys made by the United States Engineers would be forwarded to the Governor."

The Board, after duly considering this proposition, Resolved, that as the General Assembly, at its last session, had repealed that part of the Act establishing the Board of Internal Improvements, which gave them authority to employ a Civil Engineer, and the services of such an Officer appearing to them to be indispensable to the correct and proper execution of Works of this kind, that the interest of all parties would probably be best consulted, by the General Government undertaking to apply, under its exclusive authority, the appropriation of the $20,000 made by Congress for the Work in question, under the immediate superintendence of a Civil Engineer of the United States. As the State has at present in operation, under the management of a suitable person, a Dredging Machine, excavating a Channel through the Bulkhead—a Work necessary to be effected whatever other Works may be considered advisable,—it is deemed expedient that the operations of this machine be continued, until suitable arrangements can be made to place the whole Work under the management of Officers of the General Government.

Governor Owen being requested to make an immediate communication to the Secretary of War on the subject, his answer may be shortly expected; and we trust that the complete removal of the obstructions which have so long impeded the navigation of the Cape Fear will shortly be effected.

Register.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

William C. Rives of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France in the place of James Brown who has requested permission to return.

We understand that Charles Fisher, Esq., of Salisbury, will probably be put in nomination, at the next session of the Legislature, as a candidate to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, created by the appointment of Gov. Branch to the Navy Department.—*Raleigh Star.*

Mr. Hamilton of South Carolina.—Among the conjectures and unfounded rumors, in relation to appointments, which are going the rounds of the press, is one, that this gentleman is to be appointed Comptroller of the Treasury. By a letter from him, we are notified that he will spend the summer at the North, and that he will probably visit this city in a few days; but we have authority for saying, that his name is not before the government for any place; and for believing that in consequence of his determination to devote his undivided attention to his private affairs, he would not accept an office of any description.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Singular.—Members of the Jackson party are not so ambitious of distinction as their opponents have represented—for, how comes it to pass, that three of the highest foreign Legations [England, France, and Spain] have been tendered to *three of the party*, [Tazewell, Livingston, and Woodbury] and declined in the most disinterested manner?—a question very much whether three such examples (occurring in two months only) can be found in the four years record of the last administration.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Federal Court.—The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of North Carolina held its Spring Term in this City, on Tuesday last—Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter presiding. The Counsel employed in most of the cases being absent, the Court transacted but little business, and adjourned after a session of about two hours.

Raleigh Star.

The Directors of the State Bank have appointed Col. W. A. Tharp, of this county, Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of this Institution, in the place of Junius Sneed, Esq. resigned.—*Ral. Register.*

It gives us pleasure to record the departure of Mr. William Battle's boat *Necessity*, from his plantation on Neuse River, (a few miles below Cobb's Mills) for Newbern. The Necessity carried to market, 54 bales of Cotton; and we understand, that this is not the only instance, during the present season, in which the produce of our county transported down the Neuse, has met with a ready sale.

Ral. Register.

A few days ago, we mentioned that Governor Houston, of Tennessee, had resigned his office. The Governor, in his letter of resignation, alluded to some heavy calamity which had befallen him, but he did not state what it was. In the New Orleans *Argus*, of the 25th ult. we find the following paragraph on the subject:

"*Tennessee.*—We understand that this State has been put into a terrible uproar, on account of the conduct of Gov. Houston. It appears, that the Governor disappointed in not receiving a portion with a young Lady of respectable family whom he married about three months ago, or from some other motive, had publicly calumniated and defamed his wife—at which the sovereign people were so indignant, that they burnt the Governor in effigy in several places. At Nashville the troops were called out to prevent a similar execution. The Governor, we understand, finding himself become so unpopular, had resigned; and, it is said, is on his way to Mexico."

Gen. Houston, our late Governor, left this place, in the Steamboat Red Rover, on the 24th inst. His destination is to the Cherokee Indians, in the Arkansaw Territory.

Nashville Banner & Whig.

The necessity of arresting further cruel misrepresentations may draw forth a more particular account of the late unpleasant events touching Governor Houston—but in the mean time it may be briefly stated, that in an unhappy hour, his judgment *became shaken on her throne, (to which* circumstance he probably alludes, when he refers to "the questionable authority" by which he might be supposed to hold his office)—then his gallant and generous mind became the victim of a vague, most unfounded and unjust suspicion; the innocent and amiable object returned to the parental roof—no sort of violence used, as has been falsely reported—the Governor resigned his office—and has retired among the Cherokees, West of the Mississippi, one of whose Chiefs is his old and ardent friend.

Richmond Enquirer.

We understand that it has been determined to make great changes in the Northern and Eastern Post Offices, and that numerous applicants have just left the city, with the assurance that their commissions will be sent after them.—*National Journal.*

Flour was selling at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 18th ultimo, at *twelve dollars per barrel;* and but small quantities were to be obtained at that price.

Washington, May 14.

We regret to learn, by the Boston papers, that the Hon. Elijah H. Mills (late Senator of the United States) died at his residence, in Northampton, yesterday week. He has been long in ill health.

Gold has recently been discovered, in considerable quantities, in Burke county. A merchant from Morganton last week brought to this town, for the purpose of procuring it fluxed, eight or nine hundred dollars worth of fine gold, gathered in small quantities, during this spring in Burke county. It was all found in alluvial earth, either on the borders, or in the beds, of small streams of water. It is in fine particles; and is familiarly known as "branch gold." We understand that, as yet, science and practical skill in mining have not been applied to the business in Burke.

While in Morganton, a few weeks back, we learned that *Quicksilver*, in its pure state, is found in that county, in sufficient quantities to answer all the purposes of the miners in amalgamating their gold.—*West. Car.*

The Sufferers at Augusta and Savannah.—The committee appointed by the City Council, to make collections for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Augusta and Savannah, held a final meeting yesterday. There has been collected in Ward No. 1, $785,10; in Ward No. 2, $344,50; in Ward No. 3, $662,25, and in Ward No. 4, $898,50—making a total by subscriptions of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Nineteen Dollars, 35 cents, exclusive of One Thousand Dollars voted by the City Council to each place. Of the $2690,35 private subscriptions, the Committee recommended that $2047,58 be sent to Augusta, and $642,77 be sent to Savannah, in consideration of the suffering in the former city, being much greater than in the latter.

We are informed that the Committee of distribution in Savannah, finding that the distress in that city was not equal to what it was expected to be, have returned in a handsome letter to the Intendant of Charleston, the One Thousand Dollars voted by our City Council, alleging, that the private subscriptions of our citizens, added to those received in the same manner from other quarters, were fully equal to the demands of charity on this occasion. Although the course pursued in this instance by the Savannah Committee may be considered as simply just, it is, nevertheless, of so novel a character, that it struck us with peculiar force. It must be a source of much pleasure to the individual contributors to know, that the funds they have subscribed have been dispensed in the most delicate and appropriate manner. It is also a high guarantee, that should Savannah ever again be under the necessity of appealing to the friendly assistance of neighboring cities, the call will be one of necessity, and we doubt not the citizens of Charleston will meet it with a corresponding liberality and sympathy.

Charleston Courier.

In Macon, (Geo.) from the 1st of October last to the 1st May, inst. about 40,000 bags of Cotton were received. Of this quantity upwards of 30,000 bags were sold in that place at prices ranging between seven and nine cents, employing a capital of nearly a million of dollars; this too in a town only about eight years old.

The American Insurance Co. have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. for *the last six months*, payable on the 1st June. The dividend for the previous six months, was 20 per cent., making for the year, 35 *per cent.* and leaving, as we understand, a large surplus, and the affairs of the company in a most flourishing condition.—*N. Y. American.*

Ohio against the World.—Mr. Reuben Hedger, of Ohio, has seven children; three sons and four daughters, that weigh *one thousand four hundred and thirty nine pounds.*

The three sons weigh	660lbs.
The four daughter	779
Total	1439

Mr. Hedger is a man, rather below the common stature himself, weighing not more than about one hundred and fifty pounds.

Boston, May 7.

A Real Vermonter.—A large wagon, with wheels standing eight or nine feet high, attracted the gaze of the multitude, in one of our business streets, yesterday afternoon. The great diameter of the wheels enables the teamster with a single pair of horses to transport a load of five tons of merchandise upon his vehicle, over the mountainous roads between this city and Montpelier, Vermont. The carriage at a little distance resembles a steam engine. A sailor in a red baize shirt, surveyed the machine from stem to stern, and swore that he had been to England and France, Spain and Portugal, besides making three whaling voyages, but that he had never fallen in with such a queer-rigged craft as this before.

Pugilism.—Our town readers know, that during the week of the Newmarket Races, a pugilistic engagement took place on the race course, between two individuals, for a considerable sum of money, and that the intended fight was a matter of public notoriety for several days before it took place. We are authorized and requested, by the commonwealth's attorney for the county of Prince George, to state, that it became his duty, in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience, and at the earnest solicitation of many of the magistrates and a number of the most influential citizens of Prince George, to bring this case before the grand jury at the last term of the court of that county, and that the grand jury not only presented the principals in this outrageous proceeding, but also all those who appeared to be parties thereto, or accessaries therein.—*Old Dominion.*

The Force of Imagination.—A Lucchese peasant, shooting sparrows, saw his dog attacked by a strange and very ferocious mastiff. He tried to separate the animals, and received a bite from his own dog, which instantly ran off through the fields. The wound was healed in a few days, but the dog was not to be found; and the peasant, after some time, began to feel symptoms of nervous agitation. He conceived that the dog, from his disappearing, was mad, and within a day or two after this idea had struck him, he began to feel symptoms of hydrophobia. They grew hourly more violent; he raved, and had all the evidences of the most violent distemper. As he was lying, with the door open, to let in the last air that he was to breathe, he heard his dog bark. The animal ran up to the bed side, licked his hand, and frolicked about the room. It was clear that he, at least, was in perfect health. The peasant's mind was relieved at the instant; he got up with renewed strength, dressed himself, plunged his head in a basin of water, and thus refreshed walked into the room to his astonished family. The statement is made in a memoir by Professor Barbantini; and it is not improbable that many attacks of a disease so strongly dependent on imagination, might be equally cured by ascertaining the state of the animal hy which the bite was given.

Weekly Review.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AN ENIGMA.

I am a Word of eight letters, and without looking at me, you will remain ignorant of all past ages; my 1st, 6th, 7th, and 8th signifies a poet; my 2nd, 7th, and 4th was the preservation of the whole human family; yet my 5th, 6th, and 7th has destroyed the lives of millions; my 3d, 7th, 2d, and 1st, is a sea fish; but my 1st, 2d, 7th, and 4th is a ship at sea, 'tis also found on shore, in every part of the world; my 1st, 7th, 6th, and 8th is a nail; my 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th is a portion of a city; and my 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th is the strength of an animal; my 8th, 7th, 6th, and 1st is a colour; my 1st, 2d, and 8th is evil; but my 3d, 2d, and 7th is a pleasant vehicle; my 8th, 7th, 6th, and 5th is advancing—yet my whole is receding. Tell what I am.

G. W. B.

Morganville, N. C.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

A RIDDLE.

Sometimes I have sense,
Sometimes I have none;
Sometimes I offend,
Then you bid me begone;
Sometimes I am merry,
Sometimes I am sad;
Sometimas I am good,
Sometimes very bad;
However, to make me,
I cost many brains,
Much labour, much thought
And a great deal of pains. IOTA.

19th *May.*

"DORCAS" shall have a place in our next.

DIED,

In this town on the 19th inst. Mr. JOHN C. BUCKINGHAM, a native of Morristown N. Jersey. His remains were interred yesterday evening by the Fayetteville Eagle Artillery Company, of which he was a member.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, at his Plantation in Bladen County, on the 10th instant, Mr. WILLIAM GRADY WRIGHT, second son of Isaac Wright, Esq.

This promising young man has been consigned to "the narrow house prepared for all the living," in the very spring time of life, and in the dawn of his prospects—having just completed the 23d year of his age. Confiding in the apparent vigour of his constitution, his friends had anticipated for him, a long life of usefulness and respectability. But the melancholy result of these fond anticipations shews how delusive are appearances, and furnishes another, among the daily instances of the instability, uncertainty, and vanity of all earthly hopes and expectations. A predisposition to pulmonary disease, accompanied by several severe spells of sickness, were but the precursors of the attack of pleurisy, which, baffling the skill of his medical attendants, and the care and attention of the affectionate relatives, and kind friends who surrounded his sick bed, terminated his earthly existence, after an illness of only ten days.

The lamented subject of this notice, in his manners unobtrusive and unpretending, was only properly appreciated within the circle of his intimate and immediate acquaintances; for in truth, it may be said, that all who knew him loved him. He had not mingled long enough in the busy crowd to be extensively known;—but his character was rapidly developing. Unusual vigour of intellect, united with energy and enterprise, already indicated that he did not belong to the class of ordinary young men; and such were the order and economy, judgment and discrimination of mind, displayed in the management of his private affairs, that his friends no longer hesitated to assign to him, a high grade of respectability, in the society in which he might be destined to move. But in the qualities of the heart he was conspicuous, and for these he was most loved and esteemed. As a son and relation, he was dutiful, affectionate, and loftily disinterested—as a friend, constant and sincere—in his disposition kind, charitable and hospitable; in his intercourse with the world, open, generous, and manly; and to crown the whole, he was a christian. His fortitude and patient resignation under sufferings the most excruciating, and his submission to the will of Heaven, in declaring that he was willing to die, exemplified the purity of his former life, and consoled his agonized relatives and sorrowing friends, who attended him in his last moments, that in surrendering his soul to Him who gave it, he placed his hopes on "another and a better world."

Amiable young man!—The world and all its busy fretful scenes are closed upon thee forever.—Thy pure spirit hath taken its flight to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns," and as we trust, to the bosom of thy God; and thy manly form shall no more be seen among us—but thy virtues, and thy goodness shall remain fresh and green in our memories, when thy mortal remains shall have mingled with their kindred dust, and become but as a clod of the valley.

The writer of this article regrets his incompetency to do justice to the character of his departed young friend—and that he has it not in his power to pay some other and more substantial tribute to his memory, than that of a fleeting obituary notice. Acquainted with him from his earliest infancy up to the time of his death, he is justified in saying that he knew him well; and such was the high estimate he formed of his character, that he could not reconcile it to his feelings that so much worth in one so young should be consigned to the deep oblivion, which awaits the millions who are born, and live and die, to be instantly forgotten, without some passing notice. In doing so, as he is not influenced by the blind fondness of relationship, he trusts that the partiality of friendship has not induced him to exaggerate the virtues of the deceased. That he has not done so, he thinks the deep affliction of his bereaved family—the poignant grief of his young friends, and the unaffected sorrow which pervades the community of which he was a member, in consequence of his death, will testify.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 7, Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with a full load of Dry Goods and Groceries to T. J. Curtis, Willkings & Co., W. W. Ballard, Williams & Fenn, and David Shaw, Fayetteville, and Merchandize to Joseph Baker, Hortons & Hutton, Willkings & Co., Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, & R. F. Yarbrough, Consignees for sundry merchants in the interior.

Also, on the 13th, Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with a full load of Merchandize, to wit, to David Shaw, Hall & Johnson, J. M. Strong, T. J. Curtis, D. McQueen, B. Beech, Thos. Fuller, W. Whitehead, and Owner, Fayetteville; also to Hortons & Hutton, Jos. Baker, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Co., J. M. Dobbin, H. W. Ayer and P. I. Tillinghast, Consignees for C. & Dusenberry, W. R. Holt, Oaks & Son, Thompson & Huntingdon, A. & Barnes, W. & J. Carter, William Lindley, R. K. Hunt, No. Ca Gold M. Company, and Foster & Cowan, merchants of the interior.

Also, May 19, Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with a full load of Salt for John Huske, and Merchandize for D. Shaw and Jas. Hadlock.

Also, on the 15th, Blake's boat John Parker, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Salt, Nails, &c. for N. Hunt, Tho. Fuller, W. Whitehead, Austin & Burns, T. J. Curtis, W. McIntyre and owners.

DEPARTED, May 8, Tillinghast's boat Commerce with a full load of Country Produce, to wit, Tobacco and Flour for S. W. Tillinghast, Cotton for Jos. Bader, Flour for John Huske, and Tobacco and Cotton for owner.

Also, on the 16th, Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with a full load of Tobacco and Wheat for R. F. Yarbrough, Cotton for C. T. Haigh, Cotton & Wheat for S. W. Tillinghast, and Flour, Wheat and Tobacco for owner.

Also, on the 19th Blake's boat John Parker, with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, Meal, for I. Blake & Son, W. Whitehead, S. T. Hawley, Jor. Howell, T. J. Curtis, Thos. Fuller and owner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 13, Brigs Rodney from Liverpool, Sabat from New York, Enterprize from Philadelphia, Forest from do. Schooners Mary Perry from Charleston, William from Hayti, Julit from Boston.

CLEARED, Brig Columbia for Porto Rico. Schr's Fox for New York, Almira for St. Thomas, Enterprize for St. Croix, Grandee for Guadaloupe, New Sally for New Bedford.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4, 4 50, & $5. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8 75, prime $10 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 80 a 85.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ per cent. premium.

Auction.

ON MONDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold in front of my Store, to the highest bidder, those two staunch FLATS,

The Ann Frances and Gilbert Eccles,

With all their Tackle, as they now lay at Campbellton Landing. Terms at sale.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, May 20, 1829. 1w.

$5 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of March last, a negro woman named JUDY, aged about 40 years, about the common height, slim, and very black. Always wears a handkerchief tied about her jaws, in consequence of some complaint in them. I expect that she has gone to the neighborhood of Tarborough, where she was raised, as I believe, and from whence she was brought by a speculator named James Dancy, and sold to Jas. Smith, Esq. of Bladen. She was afterwards owned by Dillon Jordan, Jr. Esq of this town, from whom I purchased her. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or securing her in any jail so that I get her again.

JOHN McKINNON.

Fayetteville, May 20.—24-tf

Notice.

A Meeting of the United Female Benevolent Society of Fayetteville, will be held at the Episcopal Church on Monday 25th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that the Members of this Society will duly attend, in order to make arrangements for a settlement in full with their Treasurer, and then as far as it may be practicable, to appropriate their funds to such charitable purposes as come within the limits of the Constitution of this Society.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1829.

Trust Sale,

OF LANDS, NEGROES AND MULES.

On FRIDAY NEXT, the 22d instant, at Public Auction, at the Town House, will be sold, that desirable Summer Residence and Plantation, (known as Strode's place) about 4 miles north of Fayetteville, containing two hundred acres, with a commodious Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. and several good Out-houses.

Also, a small Saw and Corn Mill.

Also, the Plantation one mile below Fayetteville, on the Wilmington Road, containing 400 acres.

7 Likely Negroes,

Consisting of a Man and his Wife, (of excellent character) and 5 children.

Also, 4 likely Mules.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

H. MACLAURIN,
J. BIRDSALL.
Trustees of H. A. Donaldson.

May 19, 1829.

Fresh Lime Juice for Sale.

JUST received, by Tillinghast's boat Commerce, a supply of French Lime Juice.

DAVID SAHW.

May 20th, 1829. 24-3w.

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th of June last, my negro man named George, about 29 years of age, of a dark complexion, about five feet five or six inches high, a round projecting forehead, well made and active—a small and handsome foot for a negro. He was raised by John Clyburn, near Lumberton, N. C. where George is well known, and was in those parts the last accounts I had of him. Ten dollars will be paid for lodging him in jail in this State, and notice given unto me so that I can get him, or thirty dollars will be given for delivering him to me on Hanging Rock Creek, Kershaw District, S. C. JOHN TRUSDEL.

May 16—24-3t.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Dagon of Calvinism,

OR THE MOLOCH OF DECREES,

A POEM, in three Cantos, for sale at the Store of Isham Blake & Son, and by the subscriber.—Price 12½ cents per copy.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

May 20.—24-3t

Drawing on the 3d of June.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *April* 16, 1829.

Maryland State Lottery

No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

Odd and Even System,

by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three*—and in the same proportion for any greater quantity—*No prize less than Four Dollars*—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d of June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.	
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.	
2 prizes of	1,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.	
2 prizes of	500 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.	
10 prizes of	100 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.	
20 prizes of	50 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.	
50 prizes of	20 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.	
100 prizes of	10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.	
200 prizes of	5 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.	
10,000 prizes of	4 Dolls. is	40,000 Dolls.	
10,386 prizes, amounting to		60,000 Dolls.	

☞Not One Blank to a prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which *as usual at* COHENS's OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets.	$4	*Quarters,*	$1 00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, April 16, 1829. 21-t15.

WILL BE DRAWN

On the 6th June next,

The Grand Consolidated LOTTERY,

Highest Prize, $30,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10	of	300	
1	of 10,000	34	of	100	
1	of 8,000	51	of	90	
1	of 6,000	51	of	80	
1	of 5,000	51	of	70	
1	of 3,000	51	of	60	
1	of 2,500	102	of	50	
1	of 2,000	102	of	40	
2	of 1,425	204	of	25	
10	of 1,000	1224	of	20	
10	of 500	1275	of	18	
10	of 400	10,200	of	10	

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. [*May 7, 1829.*

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

THE SHIPWRECK OF THE MIND.

I've seen the dark ship, proudly braving,
With canvass spread and streamlet waving,
The ocean's stormy tide:
I've seen the ship, sunk in the wave;
The ocean was the seaman's grave;
And lost its country's pride.

I've seen two armies proudly meeting,
With throbbing heart and bosom beating,
Swift flying to the field:
I've seen their swords tipt with red,
The battle ground heap'd o'er with dead;
Pursued by force the mighty fled:
Compell'd by power to yield.

Yet sadder scenes mankind can know,
Than proud bark lost, or soldier's wo,—
The shipwreck of the mind:
In vain mankind may seek relief;
Borne down by sorrow, pain, and grief;
We can no rescue find.

G. W. B.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

TO ——

'Tis when the last moments of day are expiring,
And the shadows of evening around us are thrown,
That the thoughts of the bosom are gently retiring,
To weep over joys that for ever are flown.

And 'tis in a twilight of beauty like this,
The heart can be strung to its loveliest tune,
And we dream of a world that is perfect in bliss,
A land to afflictions and sorrows unknown.

Yes, this is the hour when the sigh of devotion
Is wafted serenely to regions above,
And our hopes of this earth are all lost in the ocean
Of a being so boundless in mercy and love.

That one who in mercy unfathom'd and pure,
Hath borne in his body our sins on the tree;
Who the sneers of the scornful did meekly endure,
And died that salvation to all might be free.

And is there a mortal who never hath felt
Such moments as these to be blissful and dear—
Whose soul ne'er in gratitude humbly hath knelt,
Or hath felt the warm gush of gratitude's tear?

O, would if there is, that such soul might be brought
To seek that pure fountain of light,
Whose rays with true wisdom so richly are fraught,
Whose revealings for ever are bright.

March of Intellect.—*'A true Story.'*—A few days ago, as Mr. Earle was going round the wards at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he was told that a person wished particularly to see him; and immediately after a butcher of prodigious dimensions made his appearance, and accosting Mr. Earle informed him that he had willed his body for dissection to the hospital, and that he was anxious the circumstance should be known beforehand, that no impediment might be thrown in the way of his wishes being accomplished. Mr. Earle was evidently a little at a loss to know whether the communication was made in jest or earnest, and answered, 'I should think, sir, you will be as *large a bequest* as ever was made at St. Bartholomew's, in truth, as *fat a legacy* as we have ever had.' 'Very like, very like,' replied the butcher, 'but I wish to do away the *vulgar* prejudice against cutting up people after they are dead, and I hope the thing will be done.' Mr. Earle seeing that he was in sober earnest, asked him if he had a wife or friends, because they might not like it, and it was fair that their feelings should be consulted in so uncommon a display of his love of science? To which our fat friend replied, 'As for that I've *tackled* the old woman, sir: I have left her, in my will, the choice of either my body or my money—if she likes to keep *me*, look ye, the *money* comes to the hospital; so there is little doubt which way it will go. Mr. Earle then begged, that if convenient, he would die in the winter, as in a hot summer it might be difficult to do justice to so *'extensive a subject,'* but that at all events, he should be made into a skeleton, and his name be honorably mentioned in the records of the Hospital.' With this assurance the scientific butcher departed perfectly satisfied.

Memphis, (Tenn.) April 18.

Our "Summer sports," as they have been facetiously termed by the Editor of a Huntsville paper, seem to have fairly commenced. A few days since, a party of "gentlemen," descending the river in a flat boat, fell into a dispute, and two of them, a half breed Cherokee and a white man, concluded to settle their differences by "fighting it out," with their knives: they accordingly landed at this place, for that purpose, and after a few rounds, the white man was left in the care of a physician, while the Indian, bleeding at every pore, proceeded on his journey.

Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

Dr. R. W. Saunders,

Has located himself at the house of Pleasant M. Mask, Esq., in Montgomery County, N. C., about 15 miles from Lawrenceville, 3 from Steeles Mills, and 16 from Wadesborough, where he may be found at all times (when not professionally employed) by those desiring his Professional Services.

May 13, 1829. 23-3w.

Notice.

MR. Hervey Leete is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm of Williams & Fenn, during my absence from the State.

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 7th May, 1829. 22-6w.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

John Taylor vs. William Taylor, Thomas Taylor, John Pearson & Wife, Ira Watkins and Wife, Andrew McGill & Fanny his Wife, James Grace and Wife. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, Defendants in the above suit, reside without the limits of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless the said Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

WITNESS, *Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D.* 1829.

WM. DISMUKES, Clerk.

23-6w.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th instant. Stockholders are particularly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.

A meeting of the President and Directors will be holden at the aforesaid place, on Thursday the 28th instant.

J. MEBANE, Pres't.

May 10, 1829. 23-tm.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. it assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22 tf.

David Shaw,

CONFECTIONER & GROCER,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash:

Bunch Raisins,		Do. Maccoboy Snuff,	
Palm Nuts and Filberts,		Scotch do.	
Soft shell Almonds.		Mustard,	
Jamaison's wat. Crackers,		Pepper and Alspice,	
Seidlitz Powders,		Loaf and brown Sugar,	
Soda Powders,		Coffee and Teas,	
Rose Water,		Madeira and Port Wine,	
Cologne Water,		Cognac Brandy,	
Perfect Love,	Cordials.	Old Jamaica Rum,	
Noyeau,		Holland Gin, &c. &c. &c.	
Peppermint,		Castor Oil,	
Anniseed,		Gum Camphor,	
Life of Man,		Cremtartar,	
Lemon, &c.		Glauber and Epsom Salts,	
Burgamot,	Essence.	Phosphorus Lights,	
Oil of Lemon,		Ground and Race Ginger,	
Peppermint,		Tucking & pocket Combs	
Cassia and Cloves,		A large assortment of	
Nutmegs and Mace,		Toys, &c. &c. &c.	
Superior Spanish Cigars,			

☞Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, &c. by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.

☞His ICE HOUSE will be opened on Monday next.

D. S. returns his most sincere thanks to his customers for the very liberal encouragement they have given him, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favours, and assures them that no pains will be spared to render his assortment at all times complete.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-3w.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families or private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,

C. & P. MALLETT.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. HUTCHER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Saddle and Harness Making.

COACH AND GIG TRIMMING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that in addition to his business of Saddle and Harness making, he executes all kinds of *Coach and Gig TRIMMING*, in the best style.

He has on hand, at his shop on Person street, a few doors above Liberty Point, in the Brick row, a large supply of all kinds of

Harness, Saddles and Bridles,

Which he will sell low for cash.

DAVID L. EVANS.

Fayetteville, March 19. 15tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson. Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 16, 1829. 16tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $10
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) 2
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 2
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 3
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3

E. J. HALE.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., a signment of their property in trust, requests all debtors to make immediate payment. Either of Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.